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## WEATHER FORECAST

Tomorrow's Temperature  
Max. +10°C. Minimum +3°C.  
Sun sets today at 5:34 p.m.  
Sun rises tomorrow at 6:40 a.m.  
Tomorrow's Outlook: Cloudy

# KABUL TIMES

Saturday Edition

VOL. IV, NO. 271

KABUL, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1966, (DALV 30, 1344, S.H.)

PRICE Af. 1

## China Expected To Explode Third Bomb In Few Months

TOKYO, February 19, (Reuter).—

CHINA is expected to explode its third nuclear bomb in the next few months and to test its first hydrogen bomb in two years, the Japanese National News Agency Khodo reported Thursday.

The agency, quoting unnamed military experts in Japan, said "the hydrogen bomb test was expected between next autumn and 1967."

The military experts, who are studying the development of nuclear weapons by China, pointed out that American sources had informed Japan's defence agency last Thursday that China might conduct a nuclear test "in the next few days."

China exploded its first nuclear bomb in October 1964 and the second in May last year.

It was now believed to be working towards the development of a three-ton bomb that could be carried by a Soviet built A-28 light jet bomber, Khodo reported.

According to Khodo, China's timetable of nuclear development was divided into several stages:

- (1) Mass production of atomic bombs,
- (2) Scaling down the size of bombs,
- (3) Development of hydrogen bombs.

China, with a vast uranium ore deposit producing an estimated 6,000 tons a day, was thought capable of turning out atomic bombs at the rate of two a month pro-

viding the coming test was successful.

Refining of uranium 235 was believed possible at the Lanchow plant in West-Central China.

Khodo reported China would attempt to produce smaller bombs until it had perfected one weighing less than a ton.

## Royal Audience

KABUL, Feb. 19.—During the week ended Feb. 17 His Majesty the King granted audience to the following:

Dr. Abdul Zahir, president of the Wolesi Jirgah; Mir Mohammad Akbar Reza, Minister of Agriculture; Mohammad Osman Sidqi, Minister of Information and Culture; Gen. Abdul Razak, Commander of the air force; Dr. Mohammad Asif Sohail, Ambassador Designate to Peking; Abdullah Rokai, Military Attache to Moscow; Abdul Wahab Tarzi, President of Tourist Bureau; and Mohammad Sharifi, Mayor of Shiberghan.

## Industrial Project Chiefs To Have Talks In Kabul

KABUL, Feb. 19.—

A meeting of the chiefs of the projects undertaken by the Ministry of Mines and Industries and heads of the institutions connected with that Ministry was to be held at 10 a.m. today.

The meeting is being held to encourage an exchange of views and experiences between the officials of the Ministry.

There will also be discussions on how to expedite the work on various projects and how the various institutions can cooperate with each other.

In an interview with the Kabul Times the Deputy Minister of Mines and Industries, Eng. Abdul Qudous Majid said the primary purpose of the meeting is to promote personal contact between heads of various projects sponsored by the Ministry.

These projects include the gas pipeline project, chemical fertiliser and thermal power plants, petroleum prospecting, salt mining and Ghori cement and electricity plants.

Although there is no set agenda to be followed at the meeting yet matters relating to the training of personnel and the procurement of equipment will be included in the discussions.

With the proper handling of the existing personnel and machinery at the disposal of various projects it is possible to minimise the problems felt most urgently in these fields at the present, said the Deputy Minister.

## Teaching Seminar In Kandahar Ends

KANDAHAR, Feb. 19.—The seminar, on technology and teaching methods, for the teachers of the Kandahar technical training school has been completed.

A UNESCO Expert and an Afghan engineer guided the seminar which was aimed to serve as a refresher course.

Dr. Mohammad Anas, the Governor of Kandahar when closing the seminar expressed the hope that the teachers in the school will make use of the additional information provided by the seminar.

The technical school in Kandahar was opened in 1958. During last six years it has turned out 242 graduates.

There are 187 pupils enrolled in the school.

## Two Weeks' Rest For Karta Phones

KABUL, Feb. 19.—Most telephones in Shersha Maina, and Jamal Maina, and at Kabul University are being given a compulsory two weeks rest.

It had to be so. The Ministry of Communication is shifting the switch board now at Shersha Maina, to the newly constructed telephone exchange station for the area.

Work on the building for the 3000 line exchange station began 10 months ago and was completed last week. Installation of the equipment is now in progress.

## Japan Will Accept Nuclear Non-Proliferation Only Under Conditions, Says Shimoda

TOKYO, February 19, (AP).—

JAPANESE officials in unusually strong terms Friday said Japan would not accept a treaty to prevent proliferation of nuclear weapons unless the big nuclear powers paid a price for it.

This price, Vice-Foreign Minister Takezo Shimoda spelled out Thursday, is a readiness by the nuclear powers to stop increasing

their stockpiles and to agree to a reduction leading to an eventual total abolition of nuclear weapons.

"We cannot tolerate the attitude of the nuclear powers which are keeping their own nuclear stockpiles and make it sound like a favour that they will unilaterally refrain from attacking non-nuclear countries," Foreign Minister S. Shiina said.

Shiina told a news conference Shimoda said "only what is natural," and Prime Minister Eisaku Sato also approved this stem.

Shiina said Japan's technology had advanced to the point where it could turn out superior nuclear weapons.

"If we refrain from developing nuclear weapons it is in consideration of the calamity they inflict on mankind," Shiina said.

Shimoda also made the surprise statement that Japan would never ask for the protection of other countries nuclear umbrellas.

A report by a ministry official on the restricted news conference provided to foreign newsmen not present quoted Shimoda as saying, Japan was not under the protection of the U.S. nuclear umbrella despite the U.S.-Japan security treaty.

A Foreign Ministry spokesman later said there was a misunderstanding and that Shimoda had said that whether or not Japan could be considered under the U.S. nuclear umbrella depended on how a person looked at the situation. This apparently was a reference to the fact that the United States has no nuclear weapons based in Japan itself.

The Foreign Ministry rectification came after Shiina commented at his own news conference that, "there is no need to get into a small box when you are already covered by a big one." His words indicated that, he felt Japan was broadly protected by America's worldwide nuclear arsenal even if atomic weapons were stockpiled in Japan itself.

## ATLANTIC FLIGHT \$ 90 IN SIX YEARS

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 19, (DPA).—Passenger flights from New York to London will cost \$90 in about six years time, according to the American aircraft firm of Lockheed. The company announced plans for a gigantic jet aircraft capable of accommodating 900 passengers in three stories, and travelling subsonic speeds.

## Dr. Anwari Visits Education Press

KABUL, Feb. 19.—The Minister of Education, Dr. Mohammad Osman Anwari, visited the education press Thursday.

He expressed satisfaction over the operation and upkeep of the press to the director of the press, Atikullah Pazhwak.

One and a half million books are printed at the press annually for the Education Ministry. A number of periodicals, put out by the Ministry of Education and other sources, are also printed there.

## Rusk, Fulbright Dispute U.S. Policy In Vietnam

WASHINGTON, February 19, (AP).—

U.S. Secretary of State Dean Rusk sharply disputed Friday a charge by Senator J.W. Fulbright, democrat-Arkansas that the Johnson administration has been unwilling to compromise in seeking an end to the Vietnam war.

"We have given them practically everything but South Vietnam in an effort to find a basis for peace in South Vietnam," Rusk told the Senate Foreign Relations Committee chairman in a public hearing.

A short time earlier, Rusk had challenged Congress to vote the administration's Vietnam policy up or down.

"If there is doubt in Congress about the policy, let us vote, let us find out," Rusk said. But he urged that before such a vote each Congress member "go into a quiet corner and think deeply about what we have been through in the last three decades."

Fulbright, urging more flexibility, said that "the real trouble is the uncertainty of our terms

for peace."

Among other things, Fulbright said, he didn't believe this government "has ever made it crystal clear" it would accept a Vietnamese election and accept the result "regardless of how it turns out."

On another point, the chairman said the United States has built expensive bases and other installations.

"In short, I don't think they believe us when we say we want to get out." Once peace is restored, Fulbright declared.

Fulbright charged also that administration policy seems to embrace little more than a demand for "unconditional surrender of the national liberation front," the political arm of the Viet Cong.

"I spent almost an hour this morning answering the observations you have made," Rusk replied when he got the chance.

He said President Ho Chi Minh of North Vietnam insists that the National Liberation Front be included in terms for a settlement and that the front "has to conduct the elections."

"Have you any evidence of good faith and credibility on the other side?" Rusk asked Fulbright.

## Completion, Opening Of Polytechnic Discussed By Anwari, USSR Ambassador

KABUL, Feb. 19.—The USSR ambassador called on Dr. Mohammad Osman Anwari, Education Minister, at his office Thursday.

A ministry source said they discussed matters related to completion and operation of Polytechnic Institute.

## NATO Ministers Avoid Joint Force Issue

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19, (AP).—Five NATO defence ministers talked here for two days on nuclear issues but carefully avoided mentioning what has been regarded as the main nuclear problem of the alliance: some kind of a joint nuclear force.

The reason for their self-restraint was explained by West Germany's von Hassel who said the ministers, forming NATO's nuclear planning working group, have agreed in advance that the controversial question of sharing in atomic "hardware" is not for the group to discuss.

"What we discussed were most complex matters," von Hassel told reporters after the meeting.

In essence, the group was seeking ways of "cooperation between NATO's nuclear and non-nuclear members, that the non-nuclear powers get a full picture of the alliance's whole arsenal of atomic weapons."

The planning working group is a

subcommittee, suggested by Secretary of Defence Robert S. McNamara and established in November 1965. The five members of the subcommittee are the United States, Britain, West Germany, Italy, and Turkey.

Although other delegations agreed with von Hassel, the British thinking is reported to be that either the subcommittee, or its parent body might eventually take up what is known as the "hardware" solution of nuclear sharing, a red-hot issue until President Johnson ordered a cooling off period in December 1964.

Von Hassel made it clear that his country did not change its belief it should get in due course actual participation in some weapons force.

"Nothing has changed in our government's thinking in this respect," he said.

The agenda of the two-day conference encompassed a wide variety of topics, including "appraisal of the process by which the threat to NATO is measured", targeting pro-

cedures and priorities, and the selective use of weapons system.

All these were described by American sources as highly classified matters.

Von Hassel cautioned that because of the complexities of these issues one should not expect quick answers to the questions raised in the course of the conference. The ministers will meet again April 28-29 in London, and meanwhile their representatives at NATO's Paris headquarters continue the work.

The ministers, von Hassel said, agreed in advance to start their review on the top "meaning with NATO strategic arsenal, and continuing to the bottom" of tactical or battlefield weapons.

Other, non-German diplomatic informants said their impression was the West Germans now "tend to come around" and recognise that participation in the decision making can be more important than actual share in the "hardware".

## Laghman Governor Visits Schools

ALINGAR, Feb. 19.—The governor of Laghman, Azizullah Khogiani, visited the Alingar Woleswali Thursday. He inspected the schools in Shemati, and Selenger and intermediate schools located in Sangar village.

He gave instructions for the speedy completion of the annex which is under construction for the Sangar school.

The governor also inspected the administrative offices of the woleswali and delivered a speech to the officials and the welcoming crowd on the government's policy and the aims of the country's development plans.

## 14 Graduate From Dentistry School

KABUL, Feb. 19.—The Minister of Health, Miss Kubra Noorzai, Thursday presented certificates to those who completed the school of dentistry. There are fourteen graduates of the school this year.

Talking on the occasion the Minister said we are aware of the shortage of dentists and facilities for dental health and care.

Plans for constructing a large dental clinic are underway, and on top of that, the Ministry is contacting the Kabul University to have a new branch of dentistry added to the College of Medicine, said the Minister.

## University Entrance Exam Given To Graduates Of Balkh High Schools

BALKH, Feb. 19.—A representative of the Institute of Education, Zaman, left for Jouzjan from Balkh after giving the university entrance examination to the graduates of Bakhtar and Queen Razia high schools, here.

## Milk, Vitamins, Soap Given To Katawaz Women

GHAZNI, Feb. 19.—The public health branch in Katawaz has distributed 784 Kilogrammes of powdered milk, 7000 capsules of Vitamins and 700 bars of soaps to pregnant mothers during the past seven days.



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## Wilson's Visit To Soviet Union

Premier Harold Wilson of Britain is leaving for an official visit to Moscow on Monday at the invitation of Soviet Premier Alexei Kosygin.

The people of Britain are joined by the people of all peace-loving nations in eagerly awaiting the results of the talks between the British and Soviet leaders.

Two major issues seem to be at stake—disarmament and Vietnam. That disarmament will be one of the primary topics is evident from the fact that Britain's Disarmament Minister Lord Chalfont will accompany Wilson. Britain is the only country in the world with a Disarmament Ministry of full cabinet rank. The creation of such a Ministry resulted not only from Britain's vulnerability to air attack as an island nation but also from a real concern that a way must be found to stop the cancerous growth of armaments.

During the talks we hope Kosygin and Wilson will find a way to encourage the 17-nation disarmament conference in Geneva to come to some definite agreements.

The solution to the Vietnam conflict still eludes the world despite many attempts to get negotiations started. Instead the war has been growing in size and in intensity. Casualties on both sides are heavy but still no conditions for negotiations acceptable to both sides have been found.

As co-chairmen of the 1954 Geneva Conference on Indo-China, Great Britain and the Soviet Union have a common responsibility in implementing the Geneva Agreements of 1954 and thus to help re-establish peace and security in southeast Asia.

Both nations have in the past through personal contact and dispatch of official and unofficial delegations tried to reduce tension in the area. Since the two countries have a common desire to find some solution in Vietnam, the world is hopeful that Kosygin and Wilson will agree on concrete measures to procure peace in Vietnam.

Since all international problems are closely linked, we believe that if tension is eased in Vietnam the resulting more cordial atmosphere could speed progress in disarmament, too.

## U.S. Senate Debates American Vietnam Policy

The U.S. Senate probe of Vietnam policy flared into a clash over public backing of the war Thursday as retired General Maxwell D. Taylor said the tide of battle is definitely turning in the U.S. favour.

Taylor, former ambassador to Vietnam and former chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, said U.S. withdrawal would "just start our troubles on a world-wide basis", and declared that communists hope against hope that international or domestic pressures will force the United States off its course.

"They have not forgotten that the Viet Minh won more in Paris than in Dien Bien Phu and believed the Viet Cong may be as fortunate

in Washington.

The General appearing before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, debated with Senator Wayne Morse, the Senate's most outspoken opponent of the U.S. involvement in Vietnam.

Morse told Taylor that before long the American public will repudiate this war.

"That, of course, is going to be good news to Hanoi, Senator Taylor snapped.

Morse in rejoinder complained of smear tactics by militarists and declared "I don't intend to get down into the gutter to debate with you, General go".

The heated exchange went on from there with Taylor insisting the

people would be "misguided" if they decided the war should be stopped and Morse contending they are already misguided the other way.

The South Vietnamese could "cope with the situation" if it were not for infiltration from North Vietnam, Taylor said.

He called for a "gradually increased scale of attacks" on North Vietnam targets from the air.

Taylor at one point produced what he called "very suggestive figures" indicating the enemy is losing about 3,800 killed monthly at present and Viet Cong desertions have been rising to about 80 a day.

"The tide of war seems to be turning in our direction?" "Very much so", Taylor replied.

## He Wasn't Finished Talking Yet

By TEKEY

He gave me a ring Thursday evening. Talking of lending an ear to what the man on the street has to say, he said, you haven't done a very good job yourself. We are more interested in what is going on here than you think, he growled.

I have a newspaper here that says last month the customs house in Kabul handled 205,902,541 Afghanis worth of imported goods. That is, 62,699,080 Afghanis more imported goods went through the customs house to Kabul markets than last month.

These figures, he hurriedly added, won't tell you much about what these goods were. A reliable source at the customs house told me most of the imports were textiles and old and new readymade clothes.

I grant, he admitted, that a country which starts almost from scratch can hardly produce all the fabrics and clothes, especially the more luxurious ones, which its people want. But our development plans, we are told, are not drawn up just to boost industrial production but also to encourage social changes.

Social changes require modifying the attitudes of the people, or rather bringing into harmony

people's desires and the needs of the country as a whole. He said, it is for those who can afford the most expensive kind of clothes, and for those who hold higher positions in the country to set an example. Once the people see that those who have plenty of money easily prefer home-made things, they will realise that it is ridiculous for them to draw advance salaries, which makes the months for which they have received advance payment a continuous rainy day, to indulge in a luxury which they ill afford.

I feel, he said, sounding very positive, that if we spend our money more carefully, we may not have to need foreign credit for consumer goods, that is sugar, tea,...

I have heard it argued, he said, that luxury goods are not a big item on the list of imports. Customs' statistics say something different. And then there are many such goods which bypass the customs, and enter the market. There are fifty or so luxury items which are not supposed to be imported into the country, yet any of them can be found, and in abundance, in the bazaars.

The only thing which has resulted from this unenforced banning is that they come through

the side road, with no customs tax paid on them. As a result although the banning has saved no foreign currency the customs house has lost revenues.

Then he said I don't think the income tax is levied fairly.

The system of taxing the shopkeepers in proportion to the rent they pay for their shops, and the traders by the kind and degree of the license which they acquire seems unfair.

Income tax should be levied in each individual case in proportion to the profit a man makes in the course of the year.

There are shopkeepers who make so much money every year that they don't even notice the tax and yet there are others who find payment of the tax a great burden. Should they pay the same amount of tax because they rented shop in the same market?

And then don't think I don't know he said, that most of the government employees and officials who are required to pay income tax under the law are not asked to pay their bills.

It is not fair to let them escape paying while others pay their taxes. Nor is it not to remind them of their taxes and then ask them to settle their last ten years' accounts all at once.

## Experts Stress Need For Developing Nations To Increase Own Food Outputs

Two U.S. food experts have agreed with President Johnson's recent assertion that developing nations must increase their own food output.

Both specialists insisted that American shipments of food to other countries are temporary measures which cannot solve the problem.

The specialists testified before the agriculture committee of the House of Representatives.

"Food aid could in no case be regarded as a substitute for the self help measures which each country must take", said John Haggerty, former head of the Foreign Service of the Department of Agriculture. "Food aid would help to buy the interval of time for orderly progress."

Max Millikan of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology agreed that food from the United States and other advanced nations can fill temporary gaps, but surpluses in the developed countries will very soon be totally inadequate to meet the requirement.

President Johnson on Feb. 10 asked Congress to expand American food shipments to countries where food needs are growing and "self-help efforts are under way."

Congressman Harold Cooley, chairman of the Agriculture Committee, opened public hearings Monday on world hunger problems. Earlier he introduced legislation calling for a "world war on hunger."

Haggerty called for increased production in the rice bowl of southeast Asia, saying that "water conservation in the Mekong River basin, for example, would do more to augment the basic food supply than any other single project that comes to mind."

Dr. Roger Revelle, director of Harvard's centre for agricultural studies, insisted that if the American food-aid programme is to be successful, it must be self-terminating, because its aim should be to build up food production in the hungry na-

tions and gradually wipe out dependence on U.S. shipments.

He said, "the most essential thing to do is to increase the agricultural productivity of the less-developed countries", so they can feed themselves.

Dr. Revelle estimated that nearly a 50 per cent increase in the world's food output—300 million tons more will be needed in the next 15 years just to maintain today's inadequate

nutritional levels. This could amount to \$80,000 million.

Dr. Irene Tauber of Princeton University joined Dr. Revelle in urging that developing nations be given funds for birth control programmes.

She warned that the world population of about 3,000 million will increase to about 7,500 million by the year 2,000 unless prompt measures are taken in many nations. (DPA)

## U.S. To Test First Apollo Spacecraft Next Wednesday

THE United States will next week attempt the first test launching of the 45-ton Apollo spacecraft which is to take three Americans to the moon by the end of the decade.

It is one of three major U.S. space tests planned for this (NASA) announced Thursday.

Scheduled for Feb. 23 at the Cape Kennedy, Florida, test site, is the second ground firing of the world's largest rocket—a solid fuel unit generating 3.6 million pounds of thrust.

It is being developed for space missions of the late seventies and eighties such as orbiting ten-man space stations.

The 930-ton rocket, 6.6 metres wide and 24 metres high, is mounted with its nozzle pointing skyward for the test.

NASA spokesman said it will shoot flame and smoke nearly two kilometres into the air.

Tentatively set for March 15, is Gemini-8, a three-day earth circling mission, by astronauts Neil Armstrong and David Scott to attempt the world's first linkup in orbit of space vehicles.

Scott also plans to walk in space, tethered to the capsule by a 22.5 metres lifeline. The walk more than once around the world would far exceed last June record—twenty minute space walk by U.S. astronaut Edward White.

The unmanned Apollo craft is to be sent on a forty-minute suborbital flight over the Atlantic, lofted by an enormous 22-storey saturn IB rocket, which is also being tested for the first time in flight.

The flight is one of three this year before manned orbital missions of up to two weeks starting next year.

Saturn IB is made up of a booster with 1.6 million pounds of thrust and an upper stage generating 200,000 pounds of thrust.

It is probably the tallest rocket ever assembled and its payload is the heaviest ever to be launched by the United States.

Saturn IB is the immediate forerunner of the mighty Saturn Five, the 180-metre high rocket that will be used to propel U.S. astronauts to the moon. (DPA)

PARIS, Feb. 19, (Reuter).—Road deaths in France jumped by over 10 per cent last year to 12,335, according to figures issued by the Ministry of the Interior Friday night.

The number of injured totalled nearly 300,000 or more than one in 200 of the population.

## PRESS

At a  
Glance

In the suburbs and in the villages people need guidance to learn how to adapt themselves to twentieth century life, said Wednesday's *Islah* in its editorial entitled Centralisation of Publicity.

At least four of our ministries, said the paper, spend some time trying to enlighten and guide the people in the provinces. For instance, the Ministry of Information and Culture, with its roving cinema unit, shows films depicting social developments in the country and also films the progress of development projects to show people within and outside the country.

The Ministries of Education, Agriculture and Public Health also have roving cinema units which, from time to time, are sent to remote parts of the country, to show films in various fields.

The Ministry of Public Health, through its films, shows the people how to maintain good health and how to campaign against diseases by improving their environment.

The Ministry of Agriculture, through films and slides, shows the people how to run their farms better with simple equipment and less energy. The films also demonstrate how the farmers can fight against animal and plant diseases.

The Ministry of Education shows educational films connected with the every day work of students.

In developing countries, said the paper, where the number of illiterates is great and the majority of people cannot make use of newspapers, audio-visual means of acquainting the people with life today are most satisfactory. We are glad Afghanistan is following this path.

Since the aims and tasks of the roving cinema units of the four ministries are identical, said the paper, their work could be centralised under an independent department. This would not only make its work more effective but would also prevent duplicate expenditure.

Regional cooperation was the title of *Islah's* Thursday editorial.

Afghanistan as a developing country, said the paper, is in utmost need of international peace and security, particularly in the region where she lives. If the great economic and social aims of countries such as Afghanistan are to be achieved, world peace and security in general and regional peace in particular are vital, said the paper. The creation of a spirit of regional cooperation is important.

The historical conference of Tashkent clearly illustrated that in the light of peaceful negotiations and meetings countries can do away with their differences and live in an atmosphere of peace and tranquillity, asserted the paper.

It was at the Tashkent conference that India and Pakistan succeeded in solving their differences to great extent and in creating a spirit of cooperation between the two countries, said the paper.

Afghanistan believes, said the paper, that regional cooperation among the countries of this part of the world should be expanded and the heads and leaders of the countries in this region should get together once and while and exchange views. It is certain such meetings would have constructive and fruitful effects, added the paper.

The aim of regional cooperation is to further strengthen relations, and increase cooperation. Such regional cooperation should be free of any political and military strings, said the paper.

Afghanistan strongly favours regional cooperation, free from any political purposes, and this intention has always been stated by the leaders of Afghanistan.

Only recently, pointed out the paper, Prime Minister Mohammad Hashim Maiwandwal at the end of his official visit to the Soviet Union stressed in the joint communiqué Afghanistan's interest in peace and friendship and its belief in regional cooperation.

(Contd. on page 6)



## Meeting Shortage Of Qualified Manpower

As the economy develops, the need for persons with advanced and specialised training increases. Timing the supply of qualified manpower in adequate numbers for the various development projects and rapid economic changes which are taking place in all developing countries is an intricate job. It is made difficult by the lack of experience in planning and by the lack of training and educational facilities and by financial difficulties.

During the first five-year plan, the problem of manpower planning in Afghanistan had not received proper attention due to the above reasons. But the awareness of the problem of human resources created during the first plan period, helped the government in taking preparatory steps during the second plan, though it must be said that the problems is far from having been solved.

The government, during the second plan has tried to make an estimate of the supply of manpower by making sample studies and by estimating the country's capacity to train manpower in the existing institutions and by other means such as on-the-job training.

Employment market studies have been made in many areas to discover not only the trends of employment but also to find out the number of immediate vacancies and those workers who are in short supply and difficult to recruit. The exact number of vacancies was not known but was assumed that about 6,000 to 7,000 positions in public and mixed sectors of the economy were vacant in the first year of the second plan. This number of vacancies seems to be due to the lack of education or training or lack of qualification for the available jobs.

Out of the total number of 7,000 vacant positions, 4,090 were reported only by Kabul employers in the beginning of the second plan (1961) with the following occupational distribution:

Activity	Vacancies
Professional workers	1,140
Administrative and executive workers	210
Clerical workers	1,200
Transport and communication workers	80
Craftsmen	770
Service workers	690
Total	4,090

## Cambodian Head Of State Asks U.S. To Leave Vietnam

PRINCE Norodom Sihanouk, Cambodian head of state, declared that the only correct stand on Vietnam "is to ask the United States to dismantle all its bases in South Vietnam, withdraw all its troops and those of its allies or non-Vietnamese satellites and put an immediate end to its bombing of North Vietnam."

The prince added that "on these issues there can be no conditions nor preliminary negotiations."

The prince was addressing a parliamentary session.

He said that in the event Cambodia was invaded, it would not hesitate to join the peoples of Vietnam, Laos and Thailand to form a united front against aggression.

By Abdul G. Malikzada

It will be useful to note that the number of vacancies in Kabul increased from 4,000 in March 1961 to 5,500 in March 1962 and reverted to about 4,000 in March 1963. Thus, it will be seen clearly that the number of unfilled vacancies in Kabul has remained almost steady for three years from 1961-1963 due to the lack of trained or educated persons for the available jobs.

The employers also continued reporting their difficulties in finding and recruiting the following categories of workers in 1963: architects and engineers of all kinds, teachers, geologists, meteorologists, physicians, technicians—both engineering and laboratory, economists, interpreters, administrators, business managers, stenographers, typists, general clerks, office machine operators, fitters, moulders, turners and mechanics of various kinds.

This means that Afghanistan is facing a shortage of high-level manpower and a shortage of middle level manpower in terms of educational attainment and skill. The shortage will be more acute in the future unless plans are made to expand educational facilities on the one hand, and on the other to set

## Tass Analyses "East Of Suez" Policy

"Losing one base after another, Britain is trying to find a way out by using the small islands and territories remaining under its control as military strongpoints for the promotion of the 'to the east of Suez' policy," writes Oleg Orestov, the "Pravda" London correspondent.

The author shows on numerous examples that the "to the east of Suez" policy is aimed at protecting the interests of monopoly capital. To delude the British public, Orestov notes, this is called a "defence strategy."

"In its aggression against the Vietnamese people Washington alleges that it is 'defending' the security of the United States," the correspondent notes.

"What London means under the word 'defence' is not the defence of the British isles but the dislocation of its armed forces and reparation for military actions in the area of the Indian and Pacific oceans."

"But the attempts to protect colonial positions with the help of armed force are encountering serious difficulties," Orestov writes. "The

priorities in the educational fields.

However, with the background of this general shortage and the need for education and special training, we may now proceed to examine the country's total capacity to supply the manpower needed 60,000-61,000 including 20,000 to 21,000 skilled workers who must be procured in order to carry out successfully all the development projects which are indicated in the second five-year plan.

Manpower supply during the second plan

Graduate of Kabul University (1339-1344)	1,715
Graduate of Senior High Schools	3,485
Graduate of Junior High School	10,822
Graduate of Vocational Technical Schools	6,201
Graduate of Primary (6th grade) Schools	62,650
Total	84,535

In addition to Kabul University, another university has been opened in Nangarhar province. This will not affect the supply of university graduates during the second five-year plan because the first class will not graduate until the planning period is over.

military expenditures of over two billion pounds sterling a year are weighing heavily on the shoulders of the British people. International banks are doubtful of the solvency of the pound sterling itself.

"Dissatisfaction is ripening in the British masses over the fact that the ventures 'to the east of Suez' are given priority over a policy that would be aimed at boosting Britain's economy and protecting the British population from soaring prices and cost of living."

"The present political course, as many admit it here, generates also the main danger to the country's future. It is leading to Britain's increasing dependence on the aggressive plans of the United States. It is becoming increasingly more evident that the implementation of the 'to the east of Suez' policy is possible only with the military assistance of the United States without whose financial and military support the British government could do very little in this field."

The author of the article notes that "one has to pay for the support given by American imperialism, and at increased rates at that. Thus,

## Mines Ministry Hopes Gas Will Become Major Fuel

By Dr. AMIR GUL

IN the next 15 years the Ministry of Mines and Industries hopes that gas will replace wood and coal as the major fuel in Afghanistan.

In order to raise the people's living standard without upsetting the country's financial situation, the Ministry feels it is important to make good use of Afghanistan's natural resources. In a mountainous country in which most of the people depend on agriculture or handicrafts to make a living, the exploitation of natural gas can have an important part in encouraging the start of industry, the Ministry stresses.

On the basis of present plans and projects, the Ministry intends not to export natural gas, from northern Afghanistan, but also encourage its use as fuel in factories, running vehicles and lighting homes and government buildings.

Although so far a precise and correct estimate of the population is not available in Afghanistan, from the increase in world population it can be predicted that by 1980 Af-

ghanistan's population will reach from 14,522,000 to 19,800,000.

According to the calculations of Soviet experts in the months of April and June last year, in one bed there are 24 million cubic metres and in other bed there are 69.9 billion cubic metres of gas.

On the basis of present projects and under the agreements signed with the Soviet Union in the first half of 1966 the extraction of gas, will begin with an amount of 0.5 billion cubic metres and by 1975 the amount will reach five billion cubic metres for export and for use within the country.

The amount exported to the Soviet Union will be as follows:

In the second half of 1966 0.5 billion cubic metres; 1967, 1.9 billion cubic metres; in 1968 two billion cubic metres; in 1975, four billion cubic metres.

The amount of gas to be used within the country will be as follows: In 1967, 0.1, in 1968, 0.3 cubic metres, and in 1975 one billion cubic metres.

By 1975 when these deposits of gas run low, the Petrol Prospecting Department of the Ministry of Mines and Industries will exploit new deposits of natural gas.

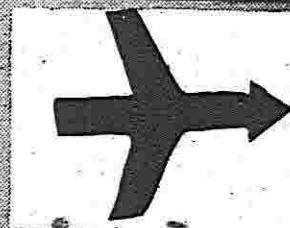
TO ATHENS . PRAGUE . WITH EXCELLENT CONNECTIONS TO OTHER EUROPEAN CAPITALS AND U.S.A. **CSA** MONDAY: ATHENS PRAGUE IL IS PROP-JET **CZECHOSLOVAK AIRLINES** HOTEL SPINZAR TEL 21022

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## Nangarhar Medical School Accents Prevention

Following is an article which appeared in the New York Times on Jan. 22 headlined Afghan Physician Presses Rural Aid.

In the small city of Jalalabad, Nangarhar a semitropical winter resort and provincial centre about 100 miles from Kabul in south-eastern Afghanistan, an Afghan physician is directing with American assistance an experiment in medical education that, if successful, may have important implications for medicine in underdeveloped countries throughout the world.

The Nangarhar Medical Faculty, which was established in 1963 as a branch of Kabul University, is attempting to train doctors in preventive medicine. This is a significant change from the usual focus on curative medicine, which often includes advanced techniques and facilities that may not always be available to physicians in rural areas.

The Peace Corps has already entered the project as a key experiment in its new doctors programme.

If the experiment is successful it will be due in large part to Dr. S.A. Kadar Baha, a 38-year-old anatomist, who is former director of teaching of medical faculty at Kabul University. In 1961 Dr. Baha was asked by the Ministry of Education to develop a plan for a provincial medical school.

### WORKED DAY AND NIGHT

In July, 1962, he arrived in Jalalabad to take over a few existing buildings and to begin working, literally day and night, to get electricity, water, laboratory equipment and other basic facilities installed. Two months later the school opened with three instructors drawn from medical faculty in Kabul.

The medical faculty there has long had ties with the University of Lyons in France, and teachers include not only locally trained doctors but also others who have been educated abroad and employ a variety of techniques and approaches, sometimes conflicting.

In addition to the emphasis on preventive medicine, Dr. Baha wanted one single connection with established medical practices abroad to develop a unified approach. He had almost despaired of getting that kind of assistance when in the spring of 1964 Dr. Walter Morgan, a young Peace Corps physician from Modesto, Calif., a graduate of George Washington Medical School, walked into his office. Together they galvanized the project. By last fall a group of Peace Corps personnel led by Dr. Morgan was well into its work at Jalalabad.

### Termite Control Studied In USSR

Termites are known to do a great deal of harm. In the Soviet Union they occur mostly in the south of Central Asia, the south west of the Ukraine and on the Black Sea coast of the Caucasus.

A laboratory of the Central Structure Research Institute in collaboration with the Zoology and Parasitology Institute of the Turkmenian Academy of Sciences has been conducting extensive research to find effective means for controlling these parasites.

Eleven different chemical agents which reliably protect wood, plastics and other structural materials against termites have been successfully tested. Pentachlorophenolate and oxidiphenolate have proved to be the most effective for termite control.

### Egyptian Mummy Goes To Hospital For X-Rays

A 3000-year-old Egyptian mummy, on loan to the Gulbenkian Oriental Museum at Durham University, England, was recently taken to hospital for a series of X-ray tests to determine if it had an artificial hand. Preliminary X-rays showed that the man suffered from a number of ailments, including six slipped discs, a broken toe and gall stones.

### U.S. TEAM ON HAND

Today, the American team includes three teachers of English, five physicians (mostly young doctors who have completed internships plus one retired specialist), five nurses, a pharmacist, and two teachers of basic sciences who replaced two Afghan instructors now in the United States studying pathology and biochemistry on Fulbright grants.

Next year the school hopes to have an additional four American physicians and surgeons, a nutritionist, an agricultural expert to work with the nutritionist in rural areas, and, hopefully, a sanitary engineer. The eventual plan is to have about 50 per cent of the faculty American.

Because previous American efforts to aid medical projects in underdeveloped countries have been at least partial failures insofar as they have been attempts to impose costly and sophisticated medical systems in nations not yet able to absorb and utilize them, official American aid here is providing teaching personnel but not supplies or equipment. These must come out of the Afghan budget (about \$82,000 this year) or from contributors.

The Asia Foundation, Lange Publications, the Saunders Book Com-

pany, and the Mayo Clinic have as well offered texts and medical journals for Jalalabad's library.

### 5-YEAR COURSE SET

The curriculum itself is planned as a seven-year course. All students work on health surveys, village sanitation projects and public health teaching to village groups. Preclinical students work on mass preventative projects such as vaccination; malaria, rodent and rabies control, and tuberculosis and glaucoma screening.

Clinical students and interns work in clinics—often set up in tents—for one week out of every month both in villages and among the 250,000 nomads who winter in the Jalalabad area.

"We simply have no health education—people don't understand such elementary things as contagion, water supply, simple sanitation or nutrition. If we can get that across, we can make this a basically healthy country."

"So far there has been no one to tell the ordinary uneducated villager what to do. That is first and foremost what we are preparing our students for: They must be doctors

who will teach, teach, teach, as well as heal."

### British

(Contd. from page 3)

of protecting the profits of monopolies in commonwealth countries and the colonies.

Such a policy cannot but evoke a growing displeasure of the British public. Hardly a day passes without demonstrations or meetings in London in protest against British support for the American intervention in Vietnam. The British people sees with growing clarity the incompatibility of the policy promoted by the government with its own genuine interests in the present rapidly changing world." (Tass)

### More Libraries In U.S.

233 new public libraries and 124 new college libraries are at present under construction in the U.S. In addition, 130 public libraries and 161 college libraries already existing are being improved or enlarged.

Federal grants and loans for library construction totalled \$212 million in the 1965 fiscal year. The balance—some \$464 million—has been raised by state and local authorities and by the colleges and universities concerned.

## Moving Sound Around Stage

In order to create among the theatre audience the impression of moving sound or to localise it on a certain part of the stage, the inventor, L. Andreyev from Moscow, has suggested an original method of creating diffused and concentrated sound in the theatre hall.

The system proposed by Andreyev includes a certain number of sound columns installed on the front edge of the stage parallel to the footlights. Sound may be either concentrated through a control panel in two or three columns or, by means of smooth switching, made to produce the effect of moving.

The columns direct the sound to the ceiling under the wanted angle and, as the sound is reflected from the ceiling, it creates the impression of space. (Tass)

### MODERN HOUSE FOR RENT

Eight rooms, a hall, small garden.  
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Dep	KABUL	1130
Arr	PESHAWAR	1245
(ALL TIMES LOCAL)		

QUESTION: What do well-dressed people wear?

ANSWER: WOOL

QUESTION: What is warm in winter?

ANSWER: WOOL

QUESTION: What keeps your skin-cool in summer?

ANSWER: WOOL

QUESTION: Where can you buy the best in wool?

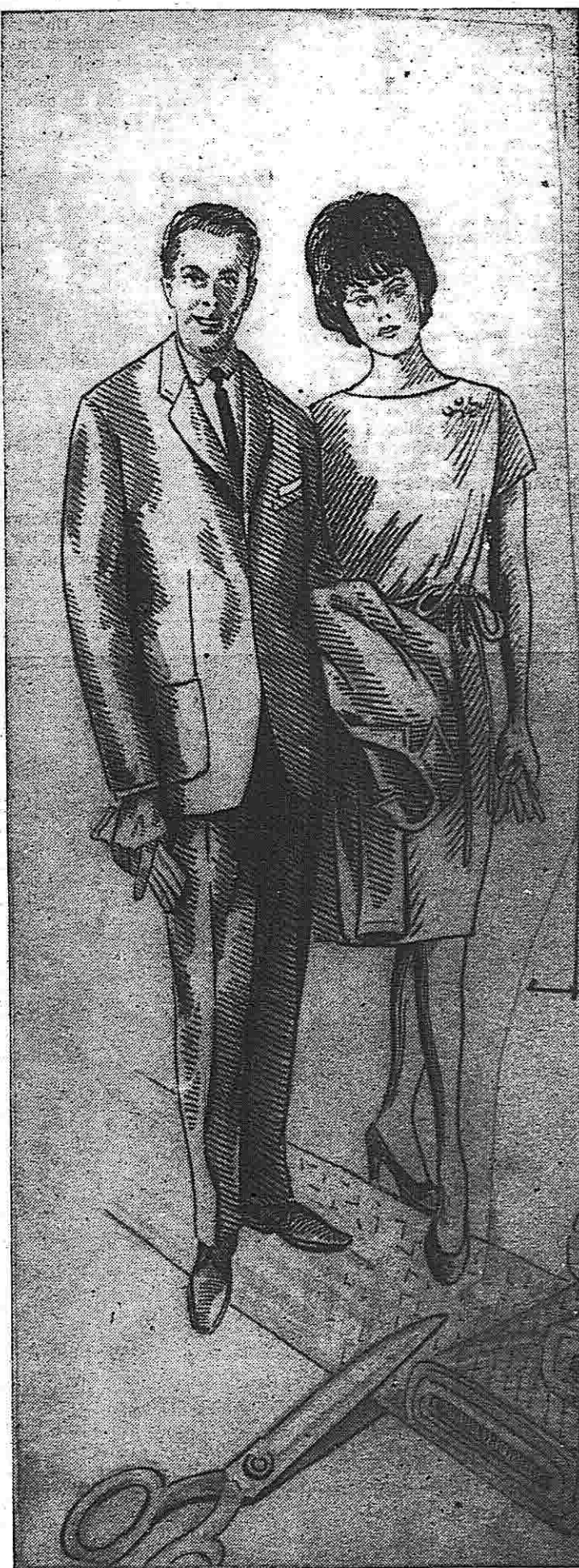
ANSWER: AFGHAN WOOL INDUSTRY

QUESTION: Where is Afghan Wool Industry located?

ANSWER: Charai-Sedarat (near American Embassy)

QUESTION: Only one location?

ANSWER: No, also next to Pamir Cinema





## Radio Afghanistan Programme

### SATURDAY

### Western Music Foreign Services,

**Jordan Programme:**  
6:30-7:00 AST 4 775 Kcs on 62 m band  
**English Programme:**  
6:00-6:30 p.m. AST 4775 Kcs  
10:00-10:30 p.m. AST 4775 Kcs  
**Russian Programme:**  
on 62 m band.  
Foreign language programmes include local and international news, commentary, talks on Afghanistan.

## Air Services

### SUNDAY

**ARIANA AFGHAN AIRLINES**  
Kandahar-Kabul  
Arrival-0945  
Khost-Kabul  
Arrival-1050  
Mazar-Kunduz-Kabul  
Arrival-1230  
Tashkent-Kabul  
Arrival-1510  
Kabul-Kunduz-Mazar  
Departure-0830  
Kabul-Khost  
Departure-0830  
Kabul-Tashkent  
Departure-0900  
Kabul-Kandahar  
Departure-1300  
**IRAN AIR**  
Tehran-Kabul  
Arrival-0915  
Kabul-Tehran  
Departure-1010  
**C S A**  
Prague-Sofia-Athens-Kabul  
Arrival-1040

### MONDAY

**ARIANA AFGHAN AIRLINES**  
Herat-Kandahar-Kabul  
Arrival-1600  
Kabul-Kandahar-Herat  
Departure-0830  
**P I A**  
Peshawar-Kabul  
Arrival-1045  
Kabul-Peshawar  
Departure-1120  
**T M A**  
Beirut-Kabul  
Arrival-0930

### TUESDAY

**ARIANA AFGHAN AIRLINES**  
Mazar-Kunduz-Kabul  
Arrival-1230  
Kabul-Kunduz-Mazar  
Departure-0830  
Kabul-Kandahar-Karachi  
Departure-0930  
Kabul-Kandahar-Tehran-Damascus-Beirut  
Departure-1030  
**TMA**  
Kabul-Beirut  
Departure-0800

## Telephones

Fire Brigade	20121-210122
Police	20507-21122
D'Afghanistan Bank	20045
Traffic	20159-24041
Radio Afghanistan	24585
Pashtany Tejaraty Bank	22092
Airport	22316
Ariana Sales Office	24731-24732
Bakhtar News Agency	20413
New Clinic	24272
Afghan National Bank	21771

# Two Routes Proposed For Direct Kabul To Herat Highway

The old caravan route will be abandoned but two of Afghanistan's major tourist attractions, Bamiyan and Bandi Amir, will be linked to Kabul and Herat if the recommendations of the Ital-Consult experts for the new highway through the Hazarajat are accepted by the United Nations.

The engineering consultants have completed their preliminary survey for the 822 kilometres highway which will not only open up central Afghanistan but will also form a part of the Asian Highway.

Two main routes have been recommended. The one favoured by the consultants would go a little north of the old caravan route which went from Kabul through Garden Diwal, Panjab, Lal Sarjangan, Sangi Qashqa, Chakcharan, Shahrak, Khwaja Chasht, and Herat. Instead it would go from Kabul to Maidan and then to Gardan Diwal, Haji

Gak, Bamiyan, Bandi Amir, Nai Yak, Chakcharan, Kamonj, and Herat.

The major economic advantage of this route, besides the fact that it will encourage tourism is that it will facilitate iron ore mining in Haji Gak.

There would be five passes on the highway with an average maximum slope of 5.2 per cent. between Bamiyan and Chakcharan are only two low passes. The distance between Chakcharan and Kamonj is also mainly plains.

But just before Kamonj the road now veers southwest to avoid the high cliffs along the Harirod river. The cliffs which vary from 50 to 120 metres in height must be leveled by dynamite which will be extremely expensive and will also use some land which is good for crops when irrigated.

The Onai Pass which reaches an altitude of 3,275 metres is not as much of a problem as the Haji Gak pass on the way to Bamiyan.

A 2,000 metre tunnel would lower the pass by 240 metres as well as cutting the length of the highway by eight kilometres. The tunnel can be built at the same cost as constructing these eight kilometres, the engineering consultants report.

The second route which was considered not only does not include Bamiyan, Bandi Amir and Haji Gak, it also requires two more passes and is 32 kilometres longer. An expensive bridge would also have to be constructed over the Helmand River.

The Ital-Consult report was prepared after three experts from the firm along with the UN manager of the project, Von Millers, spent last summer traveling through the Hazarajat.

The team had five major considerations in mind in selecting the best route. First, they considered whether the primary centres of population and agricultural and natural resources might be brought under the same unit of administration.

Second an attempt was made to keep the distance between Kabul and Herat as short as possible.

Third, expensive bridges and other constructions at high altitudes must be avoided as far as possible.

Fourth, the surveyors looked for beautiful natural scenery while trying to avoid narrow valleys where sand or rock slides might cause difficulties.

Fifth, the highway must be usable in all seasons and should require a minimum amount of machinery for maintenance in winter.

The first route going through Bamiyan and Haji Gak won out on all these points.

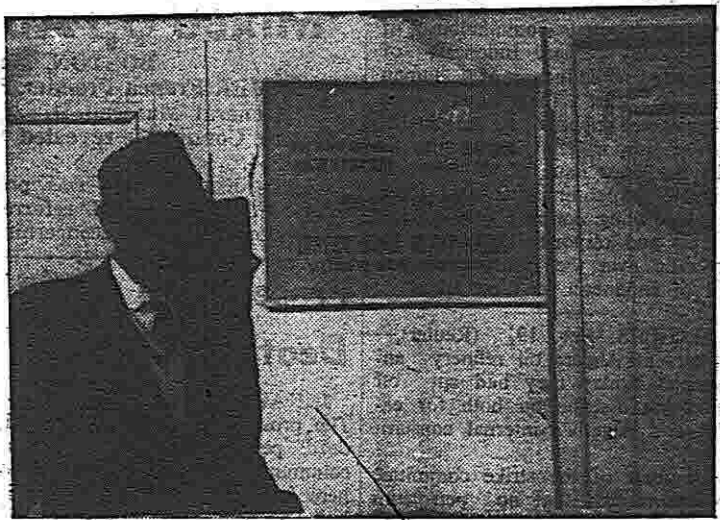
According to the recommendations, work on the highway should begin from both ends simultaneously. One crew would be responsible for building the 277 kilometres from Herat to Kamonj and another the 247 from Maidan to Nai Yak. By the time the two crews meet completing Afghanistan's link in the Asian highway, sections in other countries will also be finished.

After three years of negotiations the primary survey for the road was approved by the United Nations Special Fund at a UN Economic Council meeting in Bangkok in June 1964.

Then in February 1965 an agreement for a projected survey of the highway was signed between Afghanistan and the U.N. The Afghan government agreed to pay the workers and provide the machinery needed as its part. The machinery used is already in the country so will require no additional foreign exchange.

In September 1965 Ital-Consult and economic survey for the highway. Their report is now between U.S. and Soviet delegates on ing submitted to the United Nations for final approval.

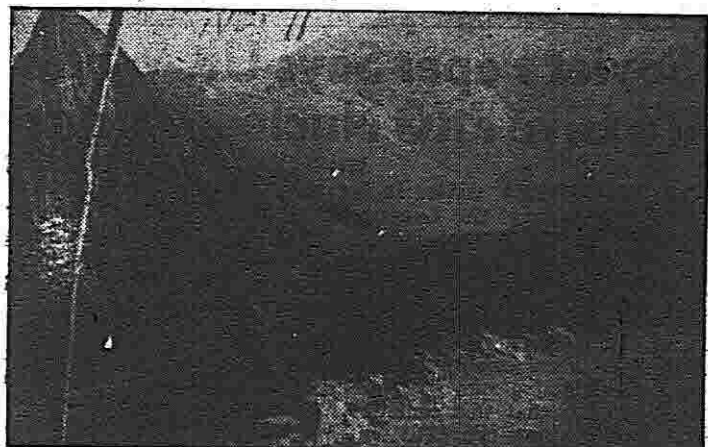
**ANKARA, Feb. 19, (Reuter).—Conference.** The Central Treaty Organisation, A search is still going on for one will hold its fourteenth annual meeting here onorted to have been in the April 20 for two days, CENTO an B-52 bomber when it crashed. headquarters here announced. The lost bomb is on the Mediterranean. The CENTO members are: Thenean seabed. United States, Britain, Iran, Turkey A Soviet government statement read to the conference accused the



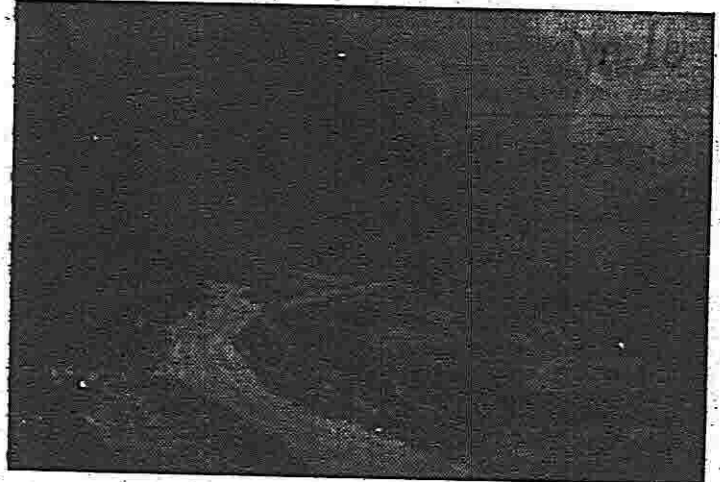
Von Millers, director of the highway.



Old bridges made of stone and wood will be replaced by steel and concrete structures.



One of the difficult passes which the highway must cross.



The Kabul-Herat highway will cross rugged terrain.

## USSR Accuses U.S. Of Violating Test Ban Treaty

**GENEVA, February 19, (Reuter).—**THE Soviet Union Thursday accused the United States of violating the Partial Nuclear Test Ban Treaty and contaminating Spanish soil and coastal waters when a nuclear bomber crashed last month.

The Soviet Union calls for an immediate stop to flights outside national borders by planes carrying nuclear or hydrogen bombs to prevent such accidents in future. William C. Foster, the chief U.S. delegate, accused Tsarapkin of repeating false allegations about the incident in Spain.

United States of having violated the 1963 test ban treaty because radioactive contamination resulted from the crash.

The Soviet Union calls for an immediate stop to flights outside national borders by planes carrying nuclear or hydrogen bombs to prevent such accidents in future. William C. Foster, the chief U.S. delegate, accused Tsarapkin of repeating false allegations about the incident in Spain.



## World Briefs

GENEVA, Feb. 19, (Reuter).—The International Commission of Jurists today accused Indonesia of "numerous violations of human rights in west Irian...and even attempts to suppress all nationalist movements in that country."

In the latest issue of its quarterly bulletin, the commission said there was a striking contrast between the interest and responsibility shown by Australia over the future of Papua and of Indonesia to West Irian.

ALGIERS, Feb. 19, (Reuter).—Strikers at Algiers oil refinery announced Friday they had cut off petroleum distribution both for export and Algeria's internal consumption.

Members of the strike committee told journalists that no petroleum would be distributed until their claims, which include demands for Algerianisation, wages and social benefits were met.

UNITED NATIONS, New York, Feb. 19, (Reuter).—Daniel Hopkinson (United States) has been appointed resident representative of the United Nations development programme in Pakistan, it was announced here.

He has held a similar post in Iran for the past five years and will be replaced in Tehran by Edouard J. Collin of France.

BERNE, Switzerland, Feb. 19, (Reuter).—The Swiss government will give India 20 grain elevators worth several million Swiss francs as a present to help meet the famine problems there, a government statement said here Friday.

The Swiss-made elevators will be delivered in March and April for installation in Indian ports, where they will be used to unload ships bringing American and Canadian wheat to India.

## Soviet Paper Says UK Wants To Give FRG Nuclear Access

MOSCOW, February 19, (Tass).—

V. DMITRIYEV writes in Krasnaya Zvezda Friday that by the efforts of the Labour Government of Britain the problem of NATO's nuclear forces has become an object of haggling over details and a search for the most cunning move designed to mislead the public and give nuclear access to West Germany behind some innocuous screen.

The establishment of the so-called McNamara committee was one such "cunning move". Dmitriyev stresses that this committee, which has now convened in Washington for its first meeting, provides only for the sharing of nuclear responsibility among the NATO members. But this "only" means in actual fact that Bonn, before even obtaining atomic bombs, will pass decisions (or participate in the adoption of de-

cisions) on their use. Dmitriyev recalls that the present British Prime Minister Harold Wilson was right when he spoke of the danger of whetting West Germany's nuclear appetite. But the crux of the matter now is that the Wilson government themselves are helping bring nearer the day when these appetites are satisfied.

And should some of the London ministers, Dmitriyev goes on, try how to correct the impression by proving the opposite, they are fully forgetful of the words of the defence secretary D. Healey that the "Atlantic version" ensures for West Germany a share in the possession and control of the NATO new strategic nuclear force on an absolutely equal basis.

The article says that in these conditions it would be unwise, to say the least, to give any great credence to the assurances made by the British foreign secretary Stewart during his recent visit to Moscow that the British Government had no intention of permitting West Germany, to obtain access to nuclear weapons.

"And it would be better, of course, if the British leaders stopped counting on such impudence on our part," Dmitriyev concluded.

## Fuel Advertised For Rhodesians In Daily Herald

SALISBURY, Feb. 19, (Reuter).—An advertisement in Salisbury's only daily newspaper, the Rhodesia Herald, Friday offered bulk buyers in oil-starved Rhodesia virtually unlimited supplies of fuels and oils.

The advertisement read (text) "independent oil company offers bulk buyers fuels/oils current prices. Minimum road deliveries 2,400 gallons, rail 7,000-8,000 gallons against letter of credit—apply oceanic refineries."

## Mendes-France Says Taylor Mixed Up About 1954 Facts

BOSTON, Massachusetts, February 19, (AP).—

FORMER French Premier Pierre Mendes-France said Friday General Maxwell D. Taylor's testimony before a U.S. Senate Committee revealed "a profound ignorance of the events of 1954."

Mendes-France, who was premier of France in 1954, referred to Taylor's testimony concerning

the Geneva agreements, which ended French rule over Indo-China.

In testimony before the Senate foreign relations committee, Thursday, Taylor, former U.S. ambassador to South Vietnam, said the North Vietnamese "have not forgotten that the Viet Minh won more in Paris than in Dien Bien Phu and believe that the Viet Cong may be as fortunate in Washington."

Taylor referred to the military victory Vietnamese troops won over the French at Dien Bien Phu. Shortly after that battle, the French agreed at Geneva to pull out of Vietnam. The country was left divided with a communist government in the north and a non-communist regime in the south.

Taylor told the Senate committee the French pull-out was a result of "the weakening will to continue the conflict."

Mendes-France, in an exclusive interview with the Associated Press, took issue with Taylor's testimony.

"As a visitor to the United States," the former premier said, "I have been and still am determined not to be drawn into any debates or polemics on problems which rightfully preoccupy this country's public opinion."

"Thus I will not enter into a discussion of some of General Taylor's surprising statements made Thursday before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, in which he attributed to me policies that were never mine and declarations that are precisely the opposite of those I made in 1954."

Mendes-France, who is in the U.S. on a lecture tour said Taylor's testimony "reveals a profound ignorance of the events of 1954, of the Geneva Negotiations, and even of the prior confirmations between the United States, Britain and French governments."

Mendes-France then listed, point by point, his version of the facts surrounding the Geneva negotiations. "The Geneva negotiations were conducted by me," he said "in close and continuous cooperation with the United States delegation and particularly with its head, General (Walter) Bedell-Smith, who approved and supported, day after day, the efforts pursued by Mr. Anthony Eden (then British Prime Minister) and myself."

"The conditions, finally stipulated at Geneva were, in the end, better than the 'seven points' of June 28, 1954 formulated at the Washington meeting of (U.S. Secretary of State) John Foster Dulles and Anthony Eden."

"President Eisenhower, stating that the Geneva agreements had made the best of a bad bargain further declared on July 21, 1954, that there was 'no visible alternative' and therefore he was 'not going to criticise what others did'."

Mendes-France declined further comment, saying "this simple reminder of well-known facts may serve the record better than any discussions."

## Mrs. Gandhi To Visit The UAR

CAIRO, Feb. 19, (Reuter).—Indian Prime Minister Mrs. Indira Gandhi hopes to visit Cairo in the near future for "important talks with President Nasser", the editor of the authoritative Cairo newspaper Al-Ahram said today.

In his weekly article Mohamed Hussain Heykal wrote that President Nasser had invited Mrs. Gandhi to visit the United Arab Republic to stop over in Cairo before or after her forthcoming trip to Washington.

Heykal, reporting on a recent meeting he had had with Mrs. Gandhi in New Delhi, said they talked about a number of world issues, including Vietnam. He did not reveal details of the Vietnam discussions.

## Naga Leaders Meet India's Premier

NEW DELHI, Feb. 19, (Reuter).—Leaders of Naga rebels, who have been in revolt against the Indian government for more than 10 years, met the Indian Prime Minister Mrs. Indira Gandhi for an hour Thursday.

Later they described the visit as "most cordial."

It was the first meeting between the rebels and an Indian Prime Minister since the rebellion started on India's frontier with Burma.

The four-man delegation was led by Kughato Sukhai who describes himself as prime minister of the Nagaland Federal Government.

In a statement, the delegation said that Sukhai had explained to Mrs. Gandhi it was his government's aim to solve the India-Naga differences by peaceful means.

He expressed his appreciation of Mrs. Gandhi's resolve to start afresh India-Naga political negotiations.

(Rebels have been meeting Indian officials for the past year without any apparent real progress in reconciling their claims to independence with the Indian government's insistence that they are part of the Indian union).

## Moro To Announce Cabinet Next Week

ROME, Feb. 19, (Reuter).—Political circles predict little change in the new centre-left coalition government that Signor Aldo Moro is forming to end Italy's month-old cabinet crisis.

The danger point in his delicate negotiations passed Friday night when the outgoing premier told President Giuseppe Saragat he had good prospects of forming his third coalition.

He is expected to announce his cabinet next week.

Signor Moro is understood to be aiming at a government composed of 15 members of his Christian Democrat party, six socialists, three social democrats and one republican.

Signor Amintore Fanfani, who resigned as foreign minister shortly before the last government fell in a dispute over plans for state-run kindergarten, is expected to get back the post.

Other familiar figures tipped to appear in their former posts are deputy premier Pietro Nenni, treasury minister Emilio Colombo, and interior minister Paolo Taviani.

One change forecast is the departure from the defence ministry of Signor Giulio Andreotti, a Christian democrat, to make way for a social democrat Signor Roberto Tremeloni.

## PRESS REVIEW

(Cont'd. from page 2)

The premier urged further strengthening relations and peaceful cooperation between countries of this region.

It is hoped that the countries of this region may realise the value and importance of this idea and in the light of mutual cooperation will further strengthen their relations and thus ensure peace in this part of the world.

## At The Cinema

ARYANA CINEMA

At 4, 4:30, 7 and 9 American film *The Young Philadelphia*.

RAFA CINEMA

At 2:30, 5, 7:30 and 9:30 American film *The Young Philadelphia*.

## Nkrumah Fires 35 From National Trade Corporation

ACCRA, Feb. 19, (Reuter).—Ghana President Kwame Nkrumah has ordered the dismissal of 35 employees of the country national trading corporation, according to an announcement by the President's office.

The announcement, quoted by Ghana news agency, followed publication of a report by a presidential commission into trade malpractices in the country.

The dismissed employees, ranging from managers to clerks, were to quit their posts shortly and will not further be employed in any state corporation.

Trade Minister Kwesi Armah told the national assembly here a week ago that a number of trading corporation employees, accused of extreme malpractices and corruption by the commission, were to be dismissed.

## Turkish President Is Getting Weaker

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19, (AP).—President Cemal Gursel of Turkey is becoming "gradually weaker", water keel army hospital reported.

A one-sentence medical bulletin said that although the President's condition "remains essentially unchanged, however, he becomes gradually weaker."

The hospital officials declined to elaborate. The bulletin was issued at 1815 GMT Friday.

Earlier Friday the Turkish Embassy had reported Gursel had another "very bad night" and that his coma continues.

## Repaired Dam To Irrigate 1000 Acres in Nariji

CAIRO, Feb. 19.—The governor of Fakhria, Gen. Mohammad Azim, inspected a small dam in Nariji village Thursday. It needs repair.

He promised aid in mending the cracked dam. It will irrigate 1000 acres of land after it is repaired.

He also visited the technical training school in Nariji.

## Cambodian View

(Cont'd. from page 3)

said agreements. "I am certain," he went on, "that history will pass a very severe judgment on these governments and ecclesiastical authorities which persist, even unconsciously, in aiding the U.S. to arrogate themselves on Vietnam and the Vietnamese people the rights that the 1954 Geneva agreements have never given to them."

The prince condemned Thailand and Saigon, for conducting daily increasing incursions and provocations against Cambodia.

Prince Sihanouk referred to Cambodia's achievements in national construction.

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